## PLEISTOCENE BIRDS FROM AMERICAN FALLS, IDAHO

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An extinct stork, Ciconia maltha Miller, is the only bird recorded from the late Pleistocene American Falls lake beds in southeastern Idaho (Howard, 1942). More recently Marie L. Hopkins, with support from the National Science Foundation, has been collecting along the southeastern shore of the American Falls Reservoir in Power County, approximately 10 miles northeast of the town of American Falls. Vertebrate fossils, including several extinct species of mammals, occur in Bed B (Hopkins and Butler, 1961, fig. 3), which has been dated as having an age greater than 29,700 b.p. Miss Hopkins has asked me to determine the birds, which include the seven species listed below and preserved in the Idaho State College Museum.

Ardea herodias Linnaeus. Great Blue Heron. Tarsometatarsus, juv.
Anser caerulescens (Linnaeus). Snow or Blue Goose. Left humerus.
Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus. Mallard. Left coracoid, left humerus, and left tibiotarsus.

Mergus merganser Linnaeus. Common Merganser. Right tarsometatar-

Falco peregrinus Tunstall. Peregrine Falcon. Right humerus.
Bonasa umbellus (Linnaeus). Ruffed Grouse. Right carpometacarpus.
Agelaius phoeniceus (Linnaeus). Red-winged Blackbird. Left coracoid.

These birds all occur locally today, although only the mallard has previously been recorded as a fossil from Idaho (Brodkorb, 1958). All except the grouse frequent aquatic situations.

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## LITERATURE CITED

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